\*15, \*20, \*25.

CLEANERS AND DYERS COMBINE.

They Have Formed a Company Which Will

Keep Your Clothes in Shape for \$25 a Year,

There must be thousands of bachelors in New York, for a number of cleaners and dyers

have formed a company which has rented a four-story building and will do nothing ex-

cept clean, press, and repair men's clothes.

Almost all of this business comes from un-

married men, as married men are either rich

shough to have servants of their own to look

after their clothes or their wives do the mend-

There are now two or three of these clean-

ing and repairing companies in New York.

but the new one, which has been started with-

in the past few weeks, is the biggest. It has

gone into the business in a wholesale way.

and it is sending circulars to all the unmarried

men it can find, soliciting their subscriptions

to the company. It has hired a number of tailors and cleaners, who will work in its fac-

tory and do nothing except clean, press. and

it says: "The above company contracts for a

moderate sum to keep the garments of its

subscribers in perfect order, cleaning, press-

ing, and repairing when required, calling for

circular that the company has been formed to

WAS ATLANTIS AMERICA? Str Daniel Wilson Belleves This Continent was Known to the Egyptians.

From the Milwaukee Journal.

Ignatius Donnelly finds a supporter of his Atlantis theory in Sir Daniel Wilson. President of the University of Toronto, who declares after a great doal of search, that the lost Atlantis was not a myth, but that it was really the continent of America. He accounts for its disappearance from view in a different way, but that is merely incidental. Donnelly's theory was that the land was submerged by some great volcanic upheaval, and that from those who escaped to the continents of Europe and Asia came the tradition of the deluge. Sir Daniel reserve this explanation as being disproved by the fact that there are no traces of such volcanic action either on the continent or in the occum hed. He believes that the ancient Egyptians, the most procressive and adventurous people of ancient times, discovered the continent, but that in the decline toth of their learning and power it became lout to view and existed at the time our knowledge of Egypt begins merely as a shadowy tradition. It is his opinion that traces of the Egyptians of those days are to be sought in the ruined cities of Central America whose origin has never been determined or even been made the basis of any reasonable theory. Such a discovery would furnish a substantial issue for the legend of the lost Atlantis and the theory invests those wonderful ruins with a new interest for the antiquarians.

Virginia's First Women Boctor.

Virginia's First Woman Doctor.

From the St. Louis G ohe Domes at.

Richmond, Va., April 28.—The first woman to receive a certificate to practice medicine in Virginia is Sarah G. Jones, colored, of this city. She was one of a class of eighty-five examined to-day by the State Board of Medical

Examiners. Twenty-one falled to pass. Miss Jones stood ninth on surgery, and got a high percentage on all branches except anatomy.

Good cooking is essential to good di-

2estion--in pastry you cannot have either without a good shortening. Lard has always had very objectionable features,

causing indigestion and many other dietetic troubles. Science

has come to the assistance of the cook and of weak stonachs

with the new shortening, Cotto-lene. It is composed of the choicest beef suct and highly

refined vegetable oil, in many respects as good as the finest imported olive oil. Physicians endorse it, cooking experts rec-

ommend it, and thousands are now using it in preference to

The company has sent out a circular in which

ing and cleaning for them.

repair clothes.

THE MINHATTAN LIFE IS PUTTING UP A LOFTY STRUCTURE.

To Be the Tallest of Office Buildings-Fif-teen Pecumatic Catssons Used to Build the Foundations on Bed Rock Staty Feet Below the Level of Brondway.

An out-and-out sky ceraper is now building at 64, 66, and 68 Broadway, and it is destined to be the highest office building in the world and the highest building for any purpose in this country. Architects Kimball & Thompson are erecting it for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. This building will have a frontage on Broadway of a trifle more than 67 feet, with 119 feet depth on the north line and 125 feet depth on the south line. This is

construction being like that employed in other tail buildings in this city. The caissons vary inside from 10 feet in diameter up to nearly 25 feet square, the larger ones receiving four structural supports. The reason which led to the adoption of the pneumatic caisson for reaching rock bottom was the inability to support the building on a pile or concrete foundation. To reach rock by any other process heretofore known or employed would have been dangerous through line sand and quicksand.

Another novelty in the construction of this building is the method of holding up the structural supports by a system of cantilevers. The columns, carried up in the wails adjoining other properly on account of the enormous burden which they sustain, do not rest directly on the caisson piers, but are carried on huge cantilevers of steel running across the building in one length, the burden being transferred by means of these cantilevers to the centre of the caisson piers, thus distributing the load equally over the entire area of the pier.

In other tail buildings that havel been other tall buildings that havel been

and 125 feet depth on the south line. This is not a very big base for a sky scraper, and it has been necessary to employ some novelties in building the foundations and side walls.

The building proper is to be sixteen stories high on the Broadway front and seventeen stories high on New street. It will have a steeply to the Broadway and New street from the Broadway sidewalk to the top of the main roof and a height of 242 feet from the Broadway sidewalk to the top of the main roof and a height of 253 feet on New street. Bising from the main roof on the Broadway front will be a steending through two stories, with the recessed vestibule, also of stone, extending back into the building thirteen feet, the sides and ceiling being richly ornamented. The spandring the height of the building from the Broadway sidewalk to the foot of the flagstaff to 347% feet. The distance from the base of the



New and Old.

83.50 Chiechillas for \$2.00. \$3.00 Chinchilla for \$1.75, \$2.50 Royal Wiltons for \$1.50, \$2.55 Axminsters for \$1.50, 81.50 Moquettes for 95c. 81.40 Wilton Velvets for 90c. 81.25 Wilton Velvets for 80c.

81.25 Hody Brussels for 85c. 81.15 Body Brussels for 75c. Tapestries for 80c. 75c. Extra Supers for 60c.

LINOLEUMS, OILCLOTHS, STRAW MATTINGS, ORIENTAL and SMYRNA RUGS, &c., at just as great reductions,

## DOBSON'S, 40-49 WEST 14TH ST.

DEEDS OF THE BUCKSHOTS.

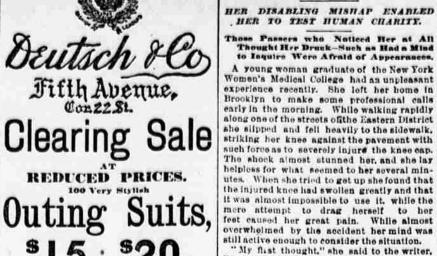
Some of the Bloody Crimes Committed by That Order of Coal Region Thugs.

"Well do I remember the days when Donalon's cat, the unique weapon of the Order of Buckshots, described in THE SUN the other day, was the terror of the Pennsylvania coal regions," said a former newspaper man of the Schuylkill Valley. "I knew more than a score of persons in my own weinity who were given the raps' with that implement of death and torture, and was personally acquainted with no less than six prominent men who were killed outright during the ceremony of discipline with the cat at the hands of delegates who were carrying out the instructions of the order. There was Daniel Fisher of Hazleton, Luzerne county, who suffered the extreme penalty of the raps because he re-fused to become a Buckshot. Patrick Burns of Frenchtown persisted in visiting a young woman who had refused to marry a member of the order, and he received a fatal dose of the cat on the very threshold of the house where the girl lived. on the eve of one St. l'atrick's Day. Peddler Dougherty of Eckley saw fit to overlook an opportunity to purchase a couple of tickets in a raffle for a stove that had the patronage of the Buckshots, and he was found dead in the woods, bearing the unmistakable marks of Donalon's cat. James Riley of Heberton offended a Buckshot by refusing to dance with a certain girl at a picnic, and that same night he died under the raps. Patrick McKinley of Black Jeddo expressed too emphatic an opinion one day about a member of the order, and the next day he was found dead, with the cat marks on his head. The worst rapped man who over survived a business call from the Buckshots was Squire McHugh of Buck Mountain, Car-Squire McHugh was a local political leader

and very outspoken in his opinion of the Buckshots, 'Hairy Man' McDonnell, who afterward became a moving spirit, an assassin among the Molly Maguires, and who was one of the thugs of that organization, was hanged at Mauch Chunk in 1877 for murder committed at its order: 'Humpty' Flynn fled from the coal regions to escape a similar fate. Both these men were leading Buckshots. They were selected as a committee to attend to the case of Squire McHugh for his preto the case of Squire McHugh for his pre-sumption and temerity in criticising the worthy society. They not him one day at Bach's saloon in Harleton, and immediately proceeded to 'give him the cat' in that public place and in broad daylight. No one believed that McHugh could possibly survive the terri-ble dose of the raps that he received at the hands of the two assassins. His head and face were pounded to a palp, and his body was battered until it was raw. He was taken to Philadelphia and placed in a hospital. He lay there a year and a hasf. When at least for the autroise of everybody, he He lay there a year and a haif. When at last, to the surprise of everybody, he was able to be taken home his right side was paralyzed, every hair on his head, face, and body fell out, and none ever grew in again. He was a physical and almost a mental wreck until his death two or three years later. The power of the Order of Buckshots in that part of the coal regions in those days may be understood from the fact that neither one of Squire McHugh's murderous assailants was ever molested for the assault.

"The experience of Capt. McKniley of Leckley with the Buckshots was one of the remarkable occurrences in the region of that bloomy organization. Capt. the Morer in a committee was appointed to give him the raps. This committee was escorted by a body guard of 200 Buckshots. The Captain and his family had gone to bed, all of them up stairs except his aged father, who occupied a room on the ground floor. Capt. McKinley heard the mob appreaching, and at once knew what it meant. When the Buckshots broke into the house he stood at the hoad of the stairs with a cocked revolver in his hand. He warned the howling gang that he would shoot as many of them who attempted to come up stairs as there were loads in his revolver. The committee knew their man, but were cowed at once, in spite of the 200 Buckshots that backed them up. They were at a loss how to proceed until a Buckshot discovered the Captain's oil father in his bed. The old man was dragged out, and the boldest of the committee knew their man, but were cowed at once, in spite of the Stood his ground, ready to take advantage of the first opportunity, who was a found in the stood his ground, ready to take advantage of the first opportunity, who was a faction and head but he had be a stailed, and started up clairs. Capt. McKinley bedily at the Captain's committee was a fact of the stail and the stail of the stail and the stail of the stail of

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Produce Exchange, New York.



NONE CAME TO HER AID.

was as to how I should get home. Even before I had attempted to get up from the sidewalk I wondered why nobody came to my sasistance. I dragged myself to a nearby fence and tried to pull myself up by clinging to the pickets. When I was almost on my feet I could see some faces in the windows of adjoining residences, regarding me with apparent curiosity. A sense of indignation at their failure to come to my assistance made me feel like crying out. 'Have you no feeling? What sort of people are you?' Then it suddenly curred to me that these people imagined I was intoxicated. A sense of burning shame overcame me, and, entirely forgetful of my injury. I jumped to my feet. The effort gave me an extra twinge of pain, and made my knee worse. I became half delirious, but still the thought uppermost in my mind was that I was being looked down upon by the people in those houses. I could no longer see any faces in the windows, but it seemed to me as though everywhere were scornful and contemptuous faces staring at me. The whole block appeared to be mocking me and every stone seemed a mute witness of my shame. The thought of staying there a moment longer became hateful to me. I hobbled along as best I could, supporting myself on the fences. The pain was fearful, and it seemed as though my knee would break in two, but I was too deeply humiliated to stop. Whereas I had been anxious for assistance before. I would have been delighted then If I could suddenly have entered upon a desert.

"I could not escape observation so easily, though. It was then nearly 8 o'clock, and a number of persons passed through the street. Nearly all stopped to look at me curiously, but not one offered to help me. If I had been one of Barnum's freaks on exhibition I could not have been subjected to more curious or less sympathetic observation. It was the most awful trial of my life, and yet I have passed through a siege in China, when a howling mob of faunties were trying to storm the hospital in which I was a physician. It seemed as though I would never get off that block. My objective point was the next corner, where I knew I could find a horse car. I reached it after what appeared to be an age of torture. I was so weak and agonized I thought I would sink in the street, and my brain was throbing as though my reason was knocking hard to get out.

"When the car came the conductor was moment longer became hateful to me. I hoband delivering same on such days every week as may be agreed upon." It says in the same and delivering same on such days every week as may be agreed upon." It says in the same circular that the company has been formed to meet "a popular and increasing demand for the convenient and economical care of gentlemen's apparel."

The company has a number of agents which it sends around at request who explain the terms on which the company does business. The subscription price is \$25 ayear. For that a man can send all of his clothes around every week and have them cleaned, pressed, and repaired, the only condition that the company makes is that he shall subscribe for a year and that he shall in to send in other clothes than his own to be attended to. The company figures out that it will not make much profit off a man's clothes until it gets them in zood shape, but after they are in shape that there will not be much work to do. The class of men it appears to are not those who cling iong to old clothes, or who have trousers patched and conta turned, but the young unmarried men of New York, who like to have their clothes look spruce and near, and who want them to be kept clean and always fresh looking.

This is a big cut in the rates charged by tailors. The most profitable business of many tailors is pressing and cleaning the clothing of their customers. A suit should be sent to the tailor about once a month to be sponged and pressed, otherwise the cont sags, the waistcoat becomes crushed in front, and the trousers bag at the knees. It is economy in clothing to buy good clothes and keep them in shape. The young men who try to dross well must often occomenize, and the tailors have been profiting by this branch of business. If a Sob suit of clothes is aponged, cleaned, and pressed only six times a year at the rate of \$2.50 a time, the profit from that work will be almost as great as the profit from the work in a shape. The young men who try to dross well must often occomence, and the tailors have been profiting by this branch of business. If the same tailor who made the cleaning and repairing of a well-made sui

ernment. François declared that he could not deliver Lord Roseberr's card to his master, who was then engaged, and advised Lord Rosebery, whom he did not recognize, to se-Rosebery, whom he did not recognize, to secure a letter granting an audience and return later. This was too much for the British statesman, and thrusting his card into François a hand, he commanded him angrily to deliver it at once. François, after starting away with the earl, stopped to read the name on it. Lord Rosebery reproved him so sharply that François replied impudently. An exchange of angry words followed, and the master of the house came to the reception room to learn the cause of the disturbance. François was discharged at once. On the next day lord Rosebery received this note:

"Sin: Yesterday I was a servant: to-day I am a free man. I no longer allow your insults to jass. As a former officer in the cavairy of the French army I demand satisfaction."

Lord Rosebery accepted the challenge, and two shots were exchanged without injury to anythody concerned. François was satisfied, but Lord Rosebery was nettled at the thought that his antagonist might at any time hay aside the dignity of a rotired officer to become a butter again, and thus expose him to the reproach of having fought with a servant. He therefore gave François an annuity of 6,000 francs on the condition of his atstaining from domestic service in the future, and thus preserving his personality as a retired man of honor. François furfilled his part of the agreement as faithfully as did Lord Rosebery, and nover worked afterward; at least, that is what is affirmed by the French newspapers which have incorporated this story in their obtuury notices of the butter of honor. cure a letter granting an audience and return

Taken for a Foreigner.

"I was born in New England," said a citizen, "and I never had any doubt that I looked like an American, but as I was coming over from Hoboken this morning on a ferryboat, I was Hoboken this morning on a ferryboat. I was approached by a young German, who addressed me in his native language, and who had no doubt that I was of his own nationality. A little later, as I was walking up Park place toward Froadway, I was stopped by an Englishman, who said. Are you an Americant' I told him that I was. He belonged to one of the British war vessels now lying in the North diver, and he desired some information. I told him what he wanted to know, and he went his way; and I went mine, wondering." SPECIAL BARGAINS

THOESEN'S. 3D AVE., COR. 49TH ST.

6 Pieces Rug Parlor Suits, \$27.60.

3 Pieces Solid Oak Chamber Suits, French Bevel Plate, \$12.70. Solid Oak Sideboard, French Bevel Plate, \$9.60.

Solid Oak Dining Room Chairs, Leather Spring Seats, \$2.10. Brussels Carpets from 45c. and up.

Moquette Carpets, 70c. and up, with Border. INSPECTION INVITED. CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

WE GIVE CREDIT TO ALL. THOESEN'S, 3D AVE., COR. 49TH ST.

CONNECTICUT'S CHAMPION SLEEPER.

Middletown Claims Tex Deering, Whose Foundlence Has Brought Him to Grief, MIDDLETOWN, May 13,-"Tex" Deering of Middletown is not only the heaviest sleeper in the Nutmeg State, but those people who are well acquainted with him swear that he is a lineal descendant of one of the Seven Sleepers. They are by no means sure which one. doubt. Like most men of extraordinary talent, however, Tex doesn't always do his beston ordinary, every-day occasions, for instance, for he doesn't mean to waste himself. But when he lets himself out for genuine business, throws his whole heft into sleep, he is thought to overtop anything in that line that ever slept in this State, even tops themselves, the city of

New London, and other sleepy things.
It is quite enough merely for Tex to stroll into any average town or village in the Land of Steady Habits to throw the whole place into drowse, and when he peregrinates along the countryside chickens have been known to go to roost, the sleeping haze on the hilltops turns blue with envy, and he leaves behind him a long wake of yawns and gapes and fluttering eyelids. Malignant detractors and backbiters have even been heard to affirm that a single visit to the town on the part of Tex Deering has instantly arrested a very promising business boom therein, and set back the town's development more than a score of years. It is not known, however, that Tex ever visited New London or Noank, Poquetannuck or Voluntown, and therefore it is the popular belief that he must have four brothers over in the eastern part of the State. where those dreamful and placid places are laid out-requiescat in pace! The overweening serenity and comprehensiveness of their somnolence must be accounted for in some way. and the presumption of a large and scattered

It is as good as an oplate at any time just to gaze at Tex. normally comatose, and he heals insomnia at sight by the "suggestion" or mind cure practice. Ordinarily. Tex sleeps

School-live point was the next correct, where I filter was not made and a state of the state of

It does seem queer, for a fact.

Evidences of Gineial Man,

From the Philadelphia Public Lalyer and Daily Franscript,
The period at which the glacial epoch existed in this country has long been an interesting problem to scientists. With few exceptions, geologists have united in placing the date within comparatively recent times, and evidences are multiplying that the great ice age in North America actually occurred during the present era of human life. These evidences consist in the finding of stone implements of ancient man in undisturbed glacial gravels. Among the discoverers of these relies is Dr. C. C. Abbott, a distinguished archaeologist of this city. The specimens were all found by him in the Trenton gravels at Trenton, at recorded depths and in undisputably undisturbed glacial deposits. Prof. Putnam also found specimens in the same locality, and other scientists have come upon implements of stone in similar deposits. Prof. Putnam also found specimens in the same locality, and other scientists have come upon implements of stone in similar deposits in various parts of the country. The most convincing, however, is a find made some time ago by Mr. W. C. Mills at Newcomerstown O. In a glacial gravel terrace in that town, at the mouth of Buckhorn Creek, he came upon a stone implement lifteen feet below the surface, and which is now in the Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleveland, The gravel in which this relie was found was covered by six inches of sand, several feet of supplementary gravel, and from three to live feet of earth. From the Philadelphia Public Lalyer and Daily France



POMPADOUR COIFFURE. I have just received for this spring sensor the most transport of the most transport of the man Herrich of the man Herrich of the man Herrich of the man Herrich of the most transport of transport of the most transport of transp

A. SIMONSON,

NEW YORK MARKETS. tarrunar, May 13.—Floor was very quiet and without otable change. Spring wheat brands in sacks very oted as follows: Fine \$1.704\$1.85; amering \$1.50; \$0.2 extra \$2682.16; No. 1 extra \$1.29481.8; at, \$2.46812.60; atraights, \$3.504\$3.80; parents \$6684.26; Experts, \$1.31bbia, \$c. Receipts, 10.1448.86.

interies are failing. The speculation is on a very fluid-crate scale pending further developments in the finan-cial world. Prices declined it to 4 points, but railled slightly and closed steady, with sales of 85,390 bairs, liverpool declined 2 points, closing very stendy, with spot sales of 5,000 bairs. New Orleans declined 1 to 2 points. The receipts at the ports were 3,416 bairs, axainst 5,0d2 this day last week and 4,22 last year, spot cotton was steady here at 7 13-16c, for midding uplands, with sales of 2,100 baies for export and 236 for spinning. Cotton goods depressed, southern spot prices were generally unchanged, with trade light, There was a decline of 1-16c, at three of the Southern markets. The exports from the ports were 10,208 baies. The following are to-day's transactions:

This shows the crop movement: | 1893 | 1895 | 1895 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | ting count. 230,183 Brock in all United States ports. 576,129 892.111 784.093

| Totals for Seven | 1893 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 18

13th st, n s. 125 w Av A. 25x57.9x irreg; Mar-garetha Scheig to Solomon Miller. Leaington av, cs. 37 s 40th st, 18.6x87; Thos-liainey to irrace P Kaliney 87th st, 32 West; Mary Ann Canrood to Isa-

48th st, 412 West; Noah Schwab and wife to licien D Burnett.

But at 1 a sea Schwab and wife to licien D Burnett.

But at n a 150 w Sth av. 25x88.9; Martin McMahon, ref. to Jon Haye.

Stin at 103 West; Heman Shuerin and wife to Sarah C Pever.

Same prop; Simon Peyser and wife to Hy I Fisher. Picher 37d st. n s. 100 e Madison av. 20292 11; Fran-cts W Howland and wife to Anthony McRey-188th et. a 102.6 e Edgecombe av. 17.6s 188th et. Wm Hoogr to abona Brueck 188th 18 Wm Hoogr to abona Brueck 188th 188th

ASCONDED MORTGAGES.

Carman, Wm I, and wife to Alexander Mulisre, ws Marrin St. 8 Stanton St. demand.

Dutting, N C and ano, to C E skillman, n s. 100th st. w bth av. 3 yrs.

Hayes, John to Title Guar and Trust on, n s. 40th st. w 8th av. 3 yrs.

Horn, Mar. to Herman Wertheim, ws Commist. n Rivington st. 3 yrs.

Hown, Mar. to Herman Wertheim, ws Commist. n Rivington st. 3 yrs.

Howinand, Mary A, to Authony McReynoids ss. 118th st. w Lenox av. 2 yrs.

Repetixel, Oli A, to Wim Klein, 110 2d av. 1 yr.

Resenbaum, Henry, to Emma Horginan, s. 8. 8sax st. n Grand st. 5 yrs.

Nicholson, Edward to Ferlinant Kurzusau, Sth. av. n e der I tid h st. 1 yr.

Tilloon, Walfer C, to turnism Restaurian, no. 18 Stammit av. w Williams, stake rad, 3 yrs.

Schwegier, Daniel, to Lena Annes, ws Washlugton av. n 100th st. 1 RECORDED MORTGAGES.

Davies, Alice S.H. to Rell How. 211 6th av. 5 Partier, Aaron 1 to the Wallinger, atom. Ac. 37 Ann. 2 to the State of Louise Fine at the At 175

1.200

Schult, ....... is Louisering. East 210 in 107, let ye Whosing about 10 form Cubmids, 10000 av. 507s, cryt.

VICE-PRESIDENT

SPEAKING OF AMERICA'S PAVORITE WATTER, SAYS:

"Betheada certainly possesses medicinal properties of rare value."

Sold by Bruggists and officers and all the stores of

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDING.

ticable to erect a building of this height for business purposes, particularly on a small plot of ground, because the space taken up by the thick walls necessary to carry so high a building would render any practical arrangement of the rooms out of the question. The income would not warrant the expenditure. Steel skeleton construction, now used universally for tall buildings, admits of walls no thicker than would be provided for the ordinary six or eight story ice building, and therefore there is no limit to the height to which buildings may rise, providing the foundations can be made strong ough to sustain them.

An old principle used exclusively heretofore in bridge building is being applied to secure a stable foundation for this sky scraper. It is the sinking of caissons to bed rock. 55 to 60 feet below the level of Broadway. These alssons are of the form of immense steel chambers or tanks, varying in size according in height. On them brick work is built as the alsson sinks in the ground and until it reaches the rock level. Then the chamber is filled with the strongest kind of concrete. The calsson is the working chamber under pressure all the time, and is con-trolled by an air lock, in which men are at work excavating the earth and blowing it out by means of an air pipe to the surface. Whatever is found through which the piers are to be sunk, be it quicksand or water, the pressure prevents it from running into the chamber. The floor of the chamber, which is the ground, is always dry. While one gang of men are excavating a gang of masons are building the piers, and when the crisson is down to the bed rock the pier is built ready for the from work to be placed thereon.

As seen as the foundations have here laid the work of putting up the wail will be rushed, and within a year the building will tower above everything in sight.

foundations to the top of the dome will be 408
feet. In other words, the total height will be
61 feet greater than that of Trinity Church
steeple, and the structure will be conspicuous
among the tall buildings of the world.

The heights of some of these other tall
buildings are: St. Peter's, Rome, 537 feet; St.
Paul's, London, 366 feet; cathedral of Milan,
438 feet; cathedralizat Florence, 384 feet;
cathedral, New York, 325 feet; Trinity Church,
266 feet; Washington Monument, 555 feet.
In some instances these heights are undoubteddy taken to the extreme top of a pinnacle
not representing the main structure,
A few years ago it would have been impracticable to erect a building of this height for

A the level of the fourteenth story the front

At the level of the fourteenth story the front is retired from the front line of the building for the width of the central portion, and is carried back to the face of the tower, which stands back from the front Tip feet.

The inner line of offices are lighted from a large open court on the south side of the building, thus giving every office abundant light and air.

large open court on the south side of the building, thus giving every office abundant light and in:

There will be five hydraulic elevators for the use of the public and two electric elevators for the use of the company. The entrance to the building on the first floor is through a large hall lined with marble, with a floor of mosale. From the hall to the second floor the staircase is entitiely of Sienna marble.

On the sixth floor there is a spacious rotunda, iwo stories in height, with a domed ceiling richly decorated in relief. This rotunda is designed for the public entrances to the company's offices. The tower and dome are arranged for the dining rooms of the company, the first floor being for the clerks, and the second for the officers dining rooms. Above the dining rooms in the dome proper there will be rooms for other purposes, all of which will be reached by an electric elevator from the seventeenth story. The dome is surmounted by a lantern, and will be the highest attainable point for observation in this city.

Attention bas been paid throughout to the fireproof qualities of the building. There will be no metal work exposed to the action of fire, all being covered with fireproof materials. All the staircases above the first story will be of marble and iron, and all the floors of halls and corridors will be fait in mosaic.

For the special ventilation of the offices there will be a large chamber formed above the ceiling of all these corridors, connecting with ventilating shafts. Each office will be connected with this chamber by registers under the control of the tenant. At the head of each of the ventilating shafts there will be connected with this chamber by registers under the control of the tenant. At the head of each of the ventilating shafts there will be connected with this chamber by registers under the control of the tenant. At the head of each of the ventilating shafts there will be connected with this chamber by registers under the control of the tenant. At the head of each of the ventilatin

One Way the Fair May Do Chleago Good. From the Chicago Teilane.

Two giddy young men were strolling through Midway Plaisance the other day when they saw a Turk a short distance shead of them. "See the Turk " said one of them. "I am going to have some fun with him." So presently he said to the Turk: "Well, old Fezzy, how syer liver?" And the Turk replied, in perfectly good English: "Much better than your manners sir."

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any other shortening.